HOW A LIE WAS CONCOCTED

Some Facts About That Alleged Labor Assembly at Dolan, Monroe County.

A Deliberate Political Falsehood Arranged by the Democratic State Central Committee and Indersed by Their Organ.

Opecial to the Indiananolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind , Nov. 1 .- The secret of the effort of the Democratic party to work up a sentiment over the State that Knights of Labor as a body were opposed to the election of General Harrison, has at last leaked out in the attempt to create an impression that an entire lodge in this county had come out for Cleveland. As stated in the Journal of Wednesday, the report of an assembly of forty-seven members at Dolan denouncing Harrison was manufactured entirely. The particulars of the effort to use the Knights of Labor as a tool in this campaign for the benefit of the Democratic party is fully illustrated when the secret is known. It was carried out in this way: A short time well-known Democrat in Washington township was at Indianapolis,

and called upon Chairman Jewett. There the following scheme was originated: A meeting of Democrats was to be called, at an unknown point in the county, to organize an assembly of Knights of Labor. The same night, after the organization was perfected, a resolution was to be passed favoring Cleveland for President, and then it was to be forwarded to Jewett to be sent throughout the State as the action of an assembly, though in fact such organization had never been chartered, or proper officers elected, and knew nothing of the obligations or laws of the institution they sought to injure. It was mee rding to this that the programme was carried out. On Saturday night, two weeks ago, about twenty Democrats met at a school-house; five miles north of Bloomington. There the man with the secret proposed that an assembly of Knights of Labor be formed, and after quite a debate, all preliminary action necessary for securing a charter was taken, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Assembly No. 111, Knights of Labor, of this place, Saturday night, by unanimous vote, at a regular meeting of the order, declared for Grover Cleveland, indersed his administration and instructed undersigned officers of this labor union to publish this official action. GEORGE L. BROWN, President.

Appended to this was a list of names as they appeared in the Sentinel, the former Republic-

ans being as follows: David G. Houston, Edward Jackson, A. C. Spence, M. D.: Vincent Preager, Wm. P. Payne, Wm. H. Buskirk, Prof. C. E. Smith, Jasper Cox, Thomas Payne, Beswick Gray, C. Spencer, James H. Lawson, Ful-Son Smith, James B. Campbell, M. D.; Rev. M. Q. O'Conner, J. N. Branam. Democrats: Geo. L. Brown, Geo. M. Branam, Thos. Branam, Wm. H. Creager, D. O. Spencer, Lee Jackson, J. T. Robinson, Issae Branam. Wm. I. Payne, Voorhees Branam, Edward Branam, Samuel Jackson, John C. Lampkins, Charles Jackson, Joseph D. Payne, J. Stone (colored), John L. Branam, Robert V. Houston, Squire Durham (colored), Ben York, Ira McClung. L. Myers to marked as a Probibitionist and James Jenkins

as a Greenbacker. The fact is that not one Republican was at the meeting. Edward Jackson, William Payne, Jasper Cox, Tom Payne, Fulton Smith, Dr. James B. Campbell, and J. M. Branam, given as Republicans who came out for Cleveland, have always been Democrats—never voted snything else. No such voters live in Mon-You county as David G. Houston, A. C. Spence, Vincent Creger, Professor C. F. Smith, William 2 Payne, Beswick Gray, Charles Myers, Voorbees Branam, Samuel Jackson, John C. Lampkins, Squire C. Durham (colored), and Ira McClung. Not one in the above list has changed his politics, and since the article has expeared it has been denounced by laboring men here. One of the men who aided in carrying out the deception stated in the Telephone office, to-day, the facts as given in this article, and added that the article was first sent to the Democratic State central committee and then appeared in the Sentinel, though it was known the time to be absolutely false.

THE ARMY AND ITS LEADER.

An Eloquent Word-Picture of the Republican Host and Its Trusted Leader.

C. W. Stivers, editor of the Liberty Herald, closed a speech at New Hope, Union county, with the following graphic word-picture:

"Let us look at this splendid army as it comes groudly into view. We feel its stately tread as it shakes the continent. We have heard its music and bugle blast echoing from the mountains and valleys of Oregon, and our hearts leaped and the blood tingled in our veins as we caught the sweet strains assuring us of victory; from far-away Vermont and Rhode Island came the same sweet cadence, while from the rock bound shores and pine-elad hills of Maine came the thunder-peals of victory, telllng us of awakened patriotism, renewed devorights of man, such as called the great Repub-lican party into existence and has animated all

"In advance, bearing aloft the stars and stripes, we see a gallant, a splendid representa-tive of the American patriot and Union volunteer soldier -- that noble army of patriotic men who sprang to the rescue of the imperiled Union in its hour of danger, leaving wife, mother, sister, family and all the endearing ties of home for the sake of country and human liberty. Upon the brow of our loyed leaders is written the Creator's impress of true nobility of character; an every lineament of his countenance we see futelligence, manliness, fidelity, purity of character and honor. As he passes in review before the world, his life's history is reflected and we realize that he is indeed

Sprung from noble sires As were ever sung in song. We see him as the son of an honored and historic family, enduring hardship and securing as education largely through his own industry and practically unaided; we see him as a student, energetic and faithful, honored by his classmates and instructors, ready in debate and always upon the right side of every question, graduating with high honors and in his easay expressing sentiments of the warmest sympathy with the oppressed and lowly. We see him as he enters upon the study and practice of law. industrious, energetic, thoroughly trustworthy and capable. Later on we see him honored by the State of his adoption by election to an important public office, and just as he is entering upon the duties of this lucrative trust he heeds his country's call and offers his services to Indiana's great war Governor, recruits a regiment and marches away to the front to do, and if need be, die in defense of one flag for the American Republic and for the liberation of his fellow-men from bondage. We follow him through Kentucky to the scene of conflict; we see him in samp faithful in discipline; on march, sympa-thetic and watchful for the welfare of his fellow-soldiers; we see him in the hush and stillness before the battle, thoughtful and on the alert; we see him as he starts down the hill at Reasaca saying "come on boys!" We hear his clear tones in the din of terrible conflict, giving encouragement to his command, full of sym pathy for the dying and wounded, yet never forgetting his fidelity to the cause in which he was engaged. We see him at the New Hope Church, at Gilgal Church, at Kenesaw, at Peach Tree Creek, at the battle of Nashville, Murfresboro, Hilton Read and on through the Carolines as Sherman and his victorious bost swept the country in their march to the sea; thence to Richmond, and finally, when the terrible holocaust had passed we see Brigadier-general Ben Harrison in the grand review at the Nation's capital, loved by the soldiers of his command, and receiving the plaudits of his superiors and

the loyal host of the nation. "Again we see our leader and captain returning to his family-bappy home-coming after the terrible scenes and wearing anxieties of the faithful soldier during that terrible conflict Again he takes up the peaceful pursuits of his profession, happy in the love of his family and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Later we see him called into the councils of the Nation by the unanimous vote of his party associates in Indiana, and wisely and faithfully did he dis-charge his duties as a member of the United States Senate. True to his inborn love for equality of rights, we find him championing the rights of Dakota in her demand for admission into the sisterhood of States. We realize the wisdom and level-headed common sense of his course upon all questions; and we see him advancing step by step in the confidence and esteem of his colleagues and countrymen-always true. always just, ever courageous and faithful to the best interests of his country and humanity, until, at Chicago, last June, the representatives of his party placed him in nomination for the great office of President of the American Republic, thus making him commander-in-chief of the Republican army. And he is a leader of whom we are

that beats about a candidate for the presidency -bis armor bright and his character without spot or blemish! A Christian gentleman, a patriotic soldier, a statesman thoroughly equipped to be the ruler of sixty millions of freemen. "But what of the great army be commands? Following the lead of this splendid representative of the possibilities of American citizenship -Benjamin Harrison-we see the great army of the Union soldiery-the great majority of that glorious host of the Union who followed Grant, and Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Hooker, Hovey, aye, and our great leader, too, on the weary march-who faced the hardships of the camp, the march and the leaden storm of battlewhose glory is imperishable and whose fame is eternal as the stars-with the eyes of faith I can see hovering over this great army of patriots and freemen the glorified spirits of Lincoln, of Stanton, of Seward, of Thomas, of Logan, of Hooker, of Grant, of Sheridan and all the loved and lost, the glorious host who died for liberty -who gave their lives that the Nation might live. Upon the banners of this great army in which we see united all the elements and forces that saved the nation, we see written in letters of liv ing fire: "This is a nation," Honor and justice to the Union soldier, a 'Free ballot and a fair count,' 'Equal rights to every citizen of the Republic,' 'Protection to American industries,' 'America for Americans,' 'Education, national progress, prosperity and peace.' As this invinci-ble army comes into full view of our standardbearer and splendid leader of an invincible host
-waving aloft the flag we love-gives the command: 'Forward to victory and glory,' the shout is taken up all along the line, and, in the Providence of God, victory will come. For the American people as they behold this army and know the spirit that animates it realize that they can intrust their interests in its keeping. "By all the sacred ties that bid us be true-

by all the sacrifices of the past, let us fail not in this supreme hour to do our duty. Let us press forward in this great battle for human liberty, for nationality, for equal rights and good government."

FOULKE TO BLACKBURN.

Hon. W. Dudley Foulke Gives Some Reliable Facis to the Kentucky Senator.

Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn:

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 29.

Sir-I received this morning your report of the minority of the Senate committee to investi gate the civil service. You criticise the statements made by Lucius B. Swift and myself as being merely heresay. Some time ago you urged quite another objection, and in open Senate attempted to discredit one of the statements by characterizing the man who made it (a person whom you did not know) as "a tramp" and "an irresponsible fellow." After you tound that this plain abuse of your senatorial privilege had brought discredit upon no one but yourself you shifted your ground, and you now seek to screen Mr. Cleveland from the consequence of the proved violations of his promises upon grounds quite different but equally ineffectual. You say "there is nothing in this voluminous record relating to the State of Indiana that would not be stricken out on motion in any court in the land." Is this true? Mr. Lucius B. Swift, who was an ardent supporter of the pres-ent administration when it came into power, believing in its promise of civil-service reform, upon which that power was acquired, had a personal correspondence with the Hon. Wm. F. Vilas (then Postmaster-general) regarding the retention of J. T. Dowling, a postal clerk, who had declared to three persons that while a member of the Indianapolis City Council he had bribed other members of the Council The affidavits of these persons were forwarded to Mr. Vilas together with certified copies of interrogatories propounded to Dowling by the grand jury respecting said bribery, which Dowling refused to answer for the reason that it might criminate himself. Mr. Swift also forwarded a certified copy of the minutes of the City Council containing the record of proceedings for the expulsion of Dowling for bribery, the vote of Council being 13 in favor of expulsion and 7 sgainst it. Five reputable citizens of

Indianapolis, all of whom supported Mr. Cleve-land four years ago, requested the dismissal of the man who publicly boasted that he was guilty of this criminal act. The answer of Mr. Vilas, refusing to dismiss Dowling, although these declarations were admitted, was identified by Mr. Swift and placed before your committee in evidence. Can you tell me upon what ground any court would strike out this evidence that the administration had retained a man who had openly confessed his crime? An examined copy of the record of the conviction of Tompkins, together with copies of the affidavits of scores of witnesses to dismissals and appointments made in violation of law, are incorporated in Mr. Swift's report. Original envelopes with postmarks, showing the most culpable misdelivery of letters, were also laid before your committee. Mr. Swift's inquiries into the numbers and causes of removals in different parts of the State were necessarily conducted by correspondence, the results of which he incorporated into his report. It was the best evidence of which the subject was susceptible, without taking the testimony of many hundred witnesses from all parts of the State of Indiana, and if incorrect it could easily be proved so by the records of the departments, and by evidence easily accessible to the administration. No effort was made, however, to do this, nor could it be successfully done. The fact is that the flagrant violation of Mr. Cleveland's promises is

notorious among all the people of Indiana.

With regard to my own statement, I informed

the committee that in August, 1885, I addressed

295 letters to postmasters suspended, inquiring whether any charges had been made against

them, whether they had received any notice of such charges, or had any opportunity for defense, and whether any investigation was made. Among 136 replies, in which these questions were answered, there were only two cases where there was any investigation. I made a list of all these cases, classifying them, and submitted it to the President personally, and learned from his own lips that he approved of this system of removals upon secret charges preferred by unknown accusers, without any opportunity for defense or explanation. The original correspondence was left in the hands of your comanswers was placed in the hands of the President by me These matters were all set before your committee. Would you kindly point out to me any form of investigation less open to the imputation of being hearsay. In your minority report, however, you carefully omit all reference to the statement of Mr. Cleveland's personal approval of this system. You evidently know from a long line of conduct of the present administration in removing officers upon secret charges, as well as the confidential circular sent out by Mr. Vilas, and the refusal of the President to exhibit to the Senate the documents or facts upon which he acted in making removals, that this matter cannot be successfully contradicted. You say in your minority report "Rumors and suspicions may fittingly lead to preliminary investigations by grand juries, and other intermediate bodies may initiate proceedings upon them, but neither in judicial trials nor committee investigations have they ever been admissible as the foundation of indement." If you believe this, what must be your opinion of the administration which you are supporting in requiring charges to be filed for the removal of officers upon the ground that they have been guilty of some violation of duty, and then regarding the mere charge, unsustained by proof, and often hearsay in its character, as well as false, as the sole foundation for the judgment of the administration in removing the persons accused? Do you think that such system as this is consistent with the first principles of American fair play? Does not such a system necessarily lead to the appointment of the most unfit men when

it confiscates the office of the accused for the benefit of the secret informer! You say that I was not sworn by the committee. I offered to be sworn, but was told that it was not considered necessary. If the statements of Mr. Swift and myself were considered unreliable, either from the absence of the eath, or because they were hearsay, why did not the representative of the minority on your committee, who were present at the time of the examination, object to the testimony upon that ground? If these statements are of no force, why did you not accept the earnest invitation of the Indiana Civil-service Reform Association to come to Indiana and examine for yourselves the condition of the civil service bere! The plain fact is that you cannot hide behind such criticisms as those contained in your minority report to protect Mr. Cleveland from the charge of notoriously and flagrantly violating the law and breaking his promises of reform. It is not so illogical as it seems that such a defense should interposed in his behalf by one who has characterized the reform itself as an

abortion, and who declares in his public speeches that no matter how good a public servant may be or what position he may occupy, he should be turned out of it if he is a Republican. Criticism from such a source is cause for congratulation, and your minority report has only made it the more evident that the reform to which Mr. Cleveland pledged his word for the purpose of acquiring power has been delivered into the bands of its enemies for crucifixion, in consideration of the thirty pieces of silver of a renomination. This renomination I believe will be found entirely without value when submitted to the suffrages of a people whose faith has been so shamelessly betrayed.

WM. D. FOULKE. "WHAT shall I do?" the maiden cried. "He will be here to-night and my hands are chapped. and he will hold them." "Calm yourself, dear." her mamma replied, "we've a bottle or Salva-

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

A Cowardly Political Murder at Kokomo in which a Republican Is Killed.

A Bigamist Runs Away on the Arrival of His Wife No. 1-Accident to a Hunter-Jewelry Store Burglarized-Church Dedicated.

INDIANA.

A Barly Blacksmith Stamps the Life Out of a Republican Workingmau.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Kokomo, Nov. 1.-A political murder was committed at the Democratic rally in this city on Monday. A drunken Democrat, Truman Hobson by name, and a blacksmith, killed Albert Miller, a Union soldier and workingman of this place. Hobson had been drinking, and, frenzied by liquor, went about the streets, late in the evening, defying any Republican to show up. In his rounds he encountered Miller, who met the banter with some manifestation of his Republicanism. Hobson then knocked Miller down and stamped him several times in the abdomen. Miller was taken to the jail hospital, near by, where he died from his injuries on Tuesday. Owing to the sensational nature of the killing and the intense political excitement, the matter was kept very quiet until the coroner's verdict was made public to-day. The verdict is in accordance with the above facts. Miller's brutality and savagery is denounced on every hand, and resentment is very bitter, but there is no probability of violence. The murderer is a large, strong man, twenty-five years old, and his victim was a poor and enfeebled little man, powerless to defend himself against his burly assailant. Miller is in jail.

Bigamist Flees to Avoid Arrest.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELKHART, Nov. 1.-Last night a woman arrived with a marriage certificate, both direct from Glasgow, Scotland, and laid claim on John Turner, who has been a respected resident of this city the past dozen years, and married an Elkhart lady eight years ago. Turner abandoned wife No. 1 in Glasgow fifteen years ago, and when an officer went to arrest him last night it was found be had heard of No. I's arrival and had fied, leaving No. 2 as well. He is

special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Nov. 1 .- The Indiana State Conference of the Christian, or New Light Church, has adjourned after being in session during the past week at Argos. The address of welcome, made by Rev. John White, was ably responded to by Rev. T. J. Phillips, of Graysville. There was a fair attendance, and the sessions were very interesting. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. J. T. Phillips, Graysville: secretary, John Sellers, Mentone; treasurer, D. S. Davenport, Harrisville. The next annual conference will be held at Marion.

Shot Himself While Hunting. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

GREENSBURG, Nov. 1.-Late this afternoon, while hunting, about a mile north of Newport. Philander H. Moulton, formerly deputy recorder here, accidentally shot himself in the left arm, rendering amputation necessary. He lives in this city and has a family.

Narrow Escape of Passengers. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

PERU, Nov. 1 .- At Denver, last night, a Lake Erie & Western mixed train ran into the Wabash passenger, west bound, lifting a passenger coach and throwing it down a small embankment. There were nineteen passengers on board, all escaping with only slight bruises.

Minor Notes. James L. Veazey, a Charlestown farmer, has assigned. His liabilities were \$3,000; assets,

Henry Lohman, a farmer, was accidentally thrown from his wagon and killed, at Madison,

A small son of Abe Lane, living near Elmdale, Montgomery county, was eating a piece of raw meat, and in attempting to swallow it got it lodged in his throat and choked to death. John McDermott, one of the pickpockets who robbed the passengers on a train returning from the Blaine demonstration at Goshen, was tried in the Circuit court at Goshen on Wednesday. found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Michigan City.

Ross Canfield, a young carpenter, while working on the roof of a neighbor's barn, near Sparta, in Dearborn county, on Wednesday, fell from the roof and sustained injuries which resulted yesterday in his death. He leaves a young wife and numerous friends to deplore

ILLINOIS.

Burglars Rob a Grayville Jewelry Store of Goods to the Value of \$1,200.

special to the Indianapolis Journa. EVANSVILLE, Nov. 1 .- At Grayville, Ill., last night, burglars entored the jewelry store of W. S. Charles and got away with about twelve hundred dollars' worth of jewelry, consisting mostly of watches and rings. The theft was not discovered until this morning, and as, yet no clew has been found.

Catholic Church Dedicated. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTICELLO, Nov. 1 .-- Rev. Father Francis Hasne, of Indianapolis, assisted by Rev. Father Devaney, of Ivesdale, Ill., dedicated the ne Catholic Church here to-day, it being All Saints' day. There was a large attendance from Ivesdale. Bement and other places. The Catholic choir of Ivesdale furnished the music.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

The Son of Frederick Douglass Urges the Importance of Voting for Harrison.

To the Colored Voters of the State of Indiana:

The election to be held on the sixth day of this month is the most important one to the colored citizen since the close of the rebellion; the eyes of the country are upon the colored voters in the Northern States. This election will decide, among other things, the colored citizens' status in the Southern States. Will you help to continue the present state of affairs in that section among the colored people by voting the Democratic ticket, or will you stand by your houest convictions and cast a straight Republican ticket for Harrison, Morton and protection? For the first time in the history of this country, you of the North have been inclined to vote the Democratic ticket and against your brothers' interest in the South. Can you afford to take a step that will blast you in the eyes of honest men of both great political parties? Are you willing to stultify yourselves by following a handful of disappointed demagogues and hirelings the Democracy, who care you will be left they have deluded you into an insane act! You should turn your attention southward, where the Democratic party has exclusive control, and see the condition of your people there. Are they allowed to vote as they please and have those votes honestly counted, as you are permitted to do in the State of Indiana? Do you not know that in every State where the Republican party is in power the colored man can vote as he pleases, and have that vote counted! Are you in favor of having every American citizen enjoy the same privileges as a citizen that you enjoy? Can this be accomplished by voting to retain the Democratic party in power? Has the Democratic party promised to alter this state of affairs in the South? Has President Cleveland's administration made one practical move against the inhuman and damnable treatment of the colored citizens South, by the Democratic party? You can't plead ignorance, nor can you honestly shut your eyes and vote the Democratic ticket The New York World (Democratic) of Oct. Yesterday's election in Georgia was a pitiable sort

of performance. There was practically no opposition to Governor Gordon, and of course the vote was very light. There certainly ought to be two parties in a big State such as Georgia.

Here is a direct acknowledgment of the fact that there is but one party in Georgia. Who is responsible for this state of affairs-the Democratic or the Republican party! Which party is it that cries down those who speak of the existence of the outrages resorted to to bring about a solid South! You will find in the ed-

tionist penny trumpet pipes a shrilt little note over 'election outrages in the South.' Oh, rub the grave-yard mold off that resurrected scarecrow and bury it again! There have been no election outrages at the South to speak of since Hayes withdrew the bayonet prop from under

Is not the existence of the state of affairs South true! Out of the mouths of the Democrate they stand guilty as charged. Now, it remains with you, colored citizens, to say whether you will uphold this cursed state of affairs by voting the Democratic ticket, or whether you will give Harrison and Morton your hearty sup-port. A man who can be bought or persuaded to cut his own throat, and the throat of his brother, is a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. Republicans, stand right straight up to your work, and allow no buildozing to deter you on election day. The Democracy are desperate; but when they find that they must receive blows as well as give them, it will cause them to pause in their wild move at fraud.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, JR. ANACOSTIA, D. C., Nov. 1.

> DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. For Ohio and Indiana-Fair in southern portions; light showers in northern portions; fresh to brisk southerly winds; stationary temperature, followed by colder weather on Friday

For Illinois-Light showers; slightly colder; brisk southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly. For Lower Michigan-Light rains; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, shifting to westerly; stationary temperature, followed on Friday night by colder weather. For Upper Michigan-Light rains: variable winds; cooler in eastern portion; stationary tem-For Wisconsin-Light rains; colder; fresh to

ter bal			IND	IANAPO	LIS, Nov.	1.
Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Pres
7 A. M 2 P. M 7 P. M	30.11	75		South Swest South	Clear.	T

brisk winds, shifting to westerly.

-0.00 -0.12Mean 61
Departure from normal 16
Total excess or deficiency since Nov.1 16 Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-932

tion of temperature and precipitation on Nov. 1.

General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS NOV. 1-7 P. M

Station.	Bar- ome- ter.	Thermometer.			Pre-	Weath'
		Exp.	Min.	Max	cipi- tat'n	, rough
New York city	30.30	62	46	70		Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y	30.14	64	56		Married Co., or State of Co.	Clear.
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.32	62	46			Clear.
Pittsburg. Pa	30.24	62	50	74		Clear.
Washington, D.O.	30.32	58				Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.32	68	62		9.0000000	Clear.
Atlanta, Ga	30.34			74		
Jacksonville, Fla	30.22	76				Clear.
Pensacola, Fla Montgomery, Ala		72				Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.14		58			Clear.
New Orleans, La.	30.20					Clear.
Little B ck, Ark.	30.08	68				Clear.
Galvescon, Tex.	30.12	74	72	78		Clear.
San Antonio, Ter				86		Clear.
Memphis, Teun.	30.12	70				Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	30.18					Clear.
Louisville, Ky	30.16					Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	30.16	66				631
Cincinnati, O Cieveland, O						
Toledo, O		66				Clear.
Marquette, Mien					.08	Cloud
S. Ste. Marie, Mich			36			
Chicago, Iii	29.90	68				Clear.
Cairo, Ill	30.10	70				Clear.
Springfield, Ill	. 29.96	100000	4			Fair.
Milwaukee, Wis.	. 29.78		36 275.552			Clear.
Duluth, Minn	. 29.70		F 300			Rain.
Ste Paul, Minn	29.68					Cloud
Morehead, Minn. St. Vincent, Min	29.90					Cloud
Davenport, Ia	29.78	72	60	78	1	Fair.
Dubuque, Ia		72				Rain.
Des Moines, Ia.			54			Cloud
St. Louis, Mo	. 29.98	72		78		Clear.
Kansas City, Mo	. 29.78			78		
Ft. Sill, Ind. T Dodge City, Kan	. 29.84			70		Cloud
Dodge City, Kan	29.70	58		84		Clenr.
Omaha, Neb			1000			Cloud
North Platte, Nel		46	34	60		
Valentine, Neb Yankton, D. T	29.86	44	42	50		Cloud
Ft. Sully, D. T.						Clear.
Bismarck, D. T	29.94	34		36		Cloud
Ft. Buford, D. T.	. 29.78	40				Fair.
P. Arthur's L'd'g	29.70	34	28	38	.56	Cloud
Qu'Apelle, N. W.	29.74	34	26	66		Cloud
Ft. As neh ne. M.						
Helena, M. T	. 29.88	44				Cloud
Boise City, I. T. Chevenne, W. T.	20.22	48				Cloud
Ft. M'Kn'ny, W. T.	30.00	40				Clear.
Denver, Col	29.98	44	(a) (c) (c)			Snow.
Pueblo, Col	120.00		40			Fair.
Santa Fe, N. M.	30.06	40				Rain.
Salt Lake City						Clear
Ft. Washakie, W	29.96	42				Clear

Meteorological Summary for October.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1. Mean barometer, 30.014; highest, 30.37, on the 21st; lowest, 29.59, on the 1st. Mean temperature, 48 59; highest, 78.4, on the lat; lowest, 33.0, on the 3d; greatest daily range, 28.3; least daily range, 3.5; mean daily range,

The mean temperature for the month in 1871 was 57.1; 1872, 53.3; 1873, 49.8; 1874, 55.0; 1875, 55.8; 1876, 51.1; 1877, 58.2; 1878, 54.0; 1879, 62.3; 1880, 52.9; 1881, 60.2; 1882, 58.8; 1883, 54.8; 1884, 58.3; 1885, 56.4; 1886, 55.3; 1887, 50.2; 1888, 48.5. Mean daily dew-point, 38.8; mean daily relative humidity, 71.6. Prevailing direction of wind, southeast; total

movement, 3,128 miles; extreme velocity, 22; direction, west and northwest. Total precipitation, 4.03 inches. Number days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation

The total precipitation (in inches and hun-

dredths) for this month in 1871 was 1.54; 1872. 1.07; 1873, 5.27; 1874, 0.36; 1875, 2.67; 1876, 4.42; 1877, 3.22; 1878, 4.78; 1879, 1.34; 1880, 3.54; 1881, 6.11; 1882, 2.18; 1883, 8.56; 1884, 2.31; 1885, 3.25; 1886, 1.20; 1887, 0.55; 1888, 4.30. Total excess or deficiency in precipitation during the month, -0.79; total excess or deficiency in precipitation since Jan. 1. -3.80. Number of clear days, 10; fair days, 6; cloudy

Dates of frost, 3d, 9tb, 10tb, 25th, 28th, 29th. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Observer Signal Corps.

ST. JOHN AND PROBIBITION.

When He Had a Chance to Assist the Work. He Steadily Refused to Improve It.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The presence of Governor St. John in this city prompts me to write a little history for the benefit of Prohibitionists. I became paster of the First M. E. Church, Topeka, Kan., in March, 1878. The Murphy movement, then at its height! enlisted my sympathies, and in May I assisted to form the "Kansas Christian Temperance Union." whose chief purpose was to promote temperance by moral sussion. Mr. St. John. then a reputable lawyer of Olathe, was elected president of the union, and I became a member of the executive committee. Our associations were thereafter intimate. In a few weeks the blue ribbon waved in every town in Kansas. The summer following Mr. St. John, as a dark horse, became the nominee of the Republican party for Governor, and November was elected by the usual majority. Immediately one wing of our union declared for more stringent legislation on the temperance question, the other wing, sympathizing with Mr. Murphy, preferring to leave the whole subject to moral influences. A part of the legislationists came out openly for prohibition. Late in December Mr. Harris, of Lawrence, and myself labored nearly a whole night to induce Mr. St. John to insert a clause in his inaugural in favor of prohibition. He could not be moved, and the message contained only a recommendation to modify the dram-shop act. He argued that prohibition was impracticable, and that any utterance in its behalf by the Governor would only array against him elements in the party and out, whose influence was needed for wholesome regulation of the liquor traffic. A few friends of prohibition immediately began Sunday night mass-meetings; first in my church, and afterward in the opera-house, to agitate the subject. Public sentiment grew amazingly. The Legislature was influenced. A bill submitting a constitutional amendment to the people in the fall of 1880 went through both houses with large votes-all political parties itorial columns of the New York World, Oct. houses with large votes—all political parties over two years ago to a gentleman in Terre | Salt rhoum is cured by Ayer's Sersaperilla, 22, 1888, the following language: "The protect bup, orting it and received the signature of Hante, regarding the continuation of a license W rite J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, for evidence.

Exposure and Conviction

The information contained in the report made by the hygienic authorities of the Nation on food adulteration is not only valuable but suggestive. The people of this country are getting to a point where they will not much longer brook the trifling with adulterators. In this connection we wish to say that we believe that the public will not forget the Price Baking Powder Company's effort, heroic and single-handed as it was, to bring the bread tainters of the world to exposure and conviction. The issue of their war was purity in human diet, and the decision of the National Food Analysts was that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was the one they could recommend to general family use, being free from ammonia, lime and all drug taint.





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Governor St. John, who in the meantime had been converted. Our union came cordially to the support of the measure. Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers, Grangers-men of all faiths took the stump together. The record of that great people's movement forms one of the brightest chapters in the history of Kansas. When the Republican convention met in the summer of 1880 actute politicians proposed to put a prohibition plank in the platform. This was resisted by the officers of our union in person and by Gov. St. John by note, and defeated. It was opposed because all be-lieved that the measure sould succeed only on a non-partisan basis. This belief rested on two facts. 1. It had come to its present form without any party action. 2. A prohibition party in Kansas, organized about 1869, existed for seven years, never polking more than 2,500 votes on State ticket, but believed to be constantly the chief obstacle to the very cause it sought to promote. Therefore, the watchword through Kansas, from February, 1879, to November 1880 was "Constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic, a people's measure, freed from all party entanglements." The amendment carried by 8,000 majority. At the time no one in Kansas believed it could have been carried any other

It is not my purpose to say a word against Mr. St John. Once we "took sweet counsel together." But it is to me a cause for profound surprise that he should stand before an audience in favor of the Prohibition party, when all his Kansas experience ought to array bim against it. He knows that on a party basis in one of the most intelligent States in the Union the measure received less than three thousand votes, and that eight years after, on a non-partisan basis, it was carried by a party cry of probibition on the high plane of the public good awakened the people of Kansas, and how, on the lower plane of separate political action, the masses of the people were either amused or disgusted. And he knows the philosophy of that Kansas movement-knows it so that he proclaimed it over and over again from pulpit and platform in 1879 and 1880. What is now said against third partyism for prohibition purposes he said eight years ago with tremendous effect. "Keep your hands off this question. Leave it to the people." Thus he spoke to all political parties. Does he say that he was mistaken then and has discovered his error! What new light has he received? Where did he obtain it? The whole history of prohibition in this country accords with that of Kansas. No one party, acting without the sid of other parties, ever carried any prohibitory law. The simple fact is that the very existence of the Probibition party indefinitely postpones the day when the citizens of this country will exterminate the chief foe of our institutions. J. E. GILBERT. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

The phonograph has been used successfully in the East for reporting political speeches. During a recent rally in Orange, N. J., a funnelshaped machine was placed on the platform in front of the speaker. The funnel was seven feet long, and looked like a buge cornucopia, with the small end connected to the transm itter of the phonograph located on a table about nineteen feet away from the speaker. The experiment worked all right, except an occasional break in the speech, caused by the necessity of changing the cylinders, but these were not serions, and can be obviated by the use of two machines. The speech as delivered was published in full by the Orange Herald, which claims that this method of reporting has decided advantages over stenography, because it gives a faithful reproduction of everything that transpires in the hall, the applause and cheering being quite distinet. Another advantage is that any copyist can transcribe it for the printer.

The proposal of the Mills bill to put corks on the free list would affect an industry in this country that has grown to goodly proportions since the tariff of 25 per cent on manufactured goods was put on by the Republicans. The Armstrong factory, of Pittsburg, alone employs 600 hands, while others in the East are equally as large. Mr. Armstrong, of the Pittsburg firm, states that if the tariff was removed every cork factory in the United States would be compelled to stop work at once. The average wages paid in Spanish workshops is 25 cents a day for women, and 60 cents for skilled male cutters, while here the women earn \$6 to \$7 per week and the men from \$12 to \$18, according to skill and dexterity. Even with the present duty the manufacturers are only able to compete successfully with Spain by the use of improved machinery. In that country the work is all done

A recent number of the Marine Journal contains a letters from General Harrison, written over two years ago to a gentleman in Terre

tax on steamboat officers when it was removed from all other callings. The letter is as follows: INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 18, 1886. S. R. Shewmaker, Esq., Terre Haute, Ind.:

Dear Sir-Your letter of the 18th inst. has been received. I certainly see no reason why a discrimination should have been made against the licensed officers of steam vessels, and license tax continued upon them when it was removed from every other vocation. I shall be glad to consider carefully and favorably the full statement of this matter when presented by your association Very truly yours,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

At a recent Democratic gathering at Paducah. Ky., C. J. Robertson, an internal revenue collector appointed by Mr. Cleveland, said in his

I have been through Indiana, and I want to say to you that the Democrats of Indiana are going to carry that State if they have to carry it through blood up

Mr. Robertson is evidently one of Waterson's '100,000 unarmed Kentuckians" who didn't march eight years ago, but is anxious to have a little fun this year.

Rev. John F. Clymer, pastor of the Winthropstreet M. E. Charch, in Boston, seems to have the right idea, and says: "I shall vote for prohibition by voting for Harrison and Morton. The Democratic party is in purpose and plan the rum party of the land, and they put on record this fact that their greatest joy and their grandest victories are achieved through the work of the third party-Prohibitionists. Good people should never do right in such a way as to make the devil glad."

As a straw indicating the drift of politics among New York business men, in the great dry goods house of H. B. Claffin & Co. there are not quite 450 voters: 370 of this number belong to the Wholesale Dry Goods Harrison and Morton Club, of New York city. In this 370 now for Harrison and Morton there were fifty-seven who voted for Cleveland, three for St. John and one for Butler in 1884.

Political Notes. John A. Logan, jr., is backing his predictions

of Republican success by taking all the Democratic wagers offered him. Warner Miller's canvass of New York State has been a series of orations, and he expects to be elected by a plurality of between 20,000 and 50,000 votes.

The authorities of Beaver Falls, Pa., have an edict prohibiting the blowing of tin 'n the town, and making the act punish-. fine of \$50 or six months' imprison-

In the single manufacturing village of Taconie, Mass., there are forty-two Democratio operatives who voted for Cleveland in 1884 who will vote for General Harrison and protection

The managers of the Republican canvass in Connecticut, after thoroughly dissecting the poll-books, and giving the Prohibitionists a gain of 500 over their vote of four years ago, say the State is sure for Harrison by a majority

Captain Russell, of the British navy, who has been visiting at Nevada, O., for the past six weeks, is supposed to be an emissary of the Cobden Club. He has talked nothing but free trade and the necessity of Cleveland's election since his arrival in this country.

Attempt to Blow Up a Family. Bridgeport (Conn.) Special.

An attempt was made, to-day, to blow up the family of R. J. Teel, at 66 Pembroke street. At noon, while Mrs. Teel was attending to honsehold duties, a loud explosion took place in the kitchen stove, blowing off the top and scattering the fire over the room. One of the stove-lids flew past Mrs. Teel's bead, and another narrowly escaped striking ber two-year-old boy. After the smoke had cleared away, pieces of a bollow wooden bomb, which had been loaded with some explosive, and portions of the wadding that had been used to confine the load were found. The bomb had been picked up in the hallway by Mrs. Teel's boy, and having the appearance of a piece of stove-wood, it was carried in and thrown in the stove. There had been trouble with a family living in the same house, and an investigation will take place.

An Expected Retaliatory Message. New York Tribune.

Sire-Daniell Daniel-Yes, Sire.

Sire-Do you understand that this letter of Lord Sackville West to one of our British-American subjects is a retaliatory message?

Daniel—No, Sire; it is a friendly overture and comparatively harmless.

Daniel-To the one you will receive next Tuesday from the Irish-American citizens.

Sire-Compared to what, Daniell